5-514

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From: Cunningham, Tom
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Subject: 08/653,294 AA SEQ SEARCH
Date: Monday, May 19, 1997 10:07AM

Application 08/653,294
Thomas Cunningham
Art Unit 1816
308-3968

Please search AA d.b.s for sequences comprising:

1. SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 2. Please note special feature (ix) with specific choices of AA residue

2. Search AA d.b.s for polypeptides comprising SEQ ID NOs: 4, 5, 6, 7, 26, 31 or 36.

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Thanks,

Tom Cunningham

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1 ~~7~~ A.A. Sequence

_____ Structure

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L1          193 SEA FILE=REGISTRY R[EV][DSN]L[RG][IN].[RL][GR].|.[GR][RL]
                .[IN][RG]L[DSN][EV]R|RIALRY|RILLRY|YRLLIR|YRLAIR|YRLAIRLN
                ERRENLRIALRY|YRLAIRLNERYRLAIRLNER|YRLAIRRIALRY/SQSP
L2       423064 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SQL<=60
L3           38 SEA FILE=REGISTRY L1 AND L2
L4           16 SEA FILE=CAPLUS L3

=> d bib abs l4 1-16

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 16  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN   1997:56777  CAPLUS
DN   126:130324
TI   Acquired systemic tolerance to rat cardiac allografts induced by
     intrathymic inoculation of synthetic polymorphic MHC class I
     allopeptides
AU   Chowdhury, Nepal C.; Murphy, Barbara; Sayegh, Mohamed H.; Jin,
     Ming-Xing; Roy, Dilip K.; Hardy, Mark A.; Oluwole, Soji F.
CS   Department Surgery, College Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia
     University, New York, NY, USA
SO   Transplantation (1996), 62(12), 1878-1882
     CODEN: TRPLAU; ISSN: 0041-1337
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   This study extends the finding that intrathymic (IT) injection of 3M
     KCl exts. of T cells induces transplant tolerance to the use of well
     defined polymorphic MHC class I allopeptides derived from the
     hypervariable domain of RT1.Au (WF MHC class I).  While 3 of the 6
     synthetic RT1.Au peptides were immunogenic, 3 others were
     nonimmunogenic when tested in ACI responders.  In the initial
     studies, the authors examd. the effects of IT injection of a mixt.
     of equal concns. of the 3 nonimmunogenic RT1.Au peptides on WF
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cardiac allograft survival in ACI recipients. The results showed that a single IT injection of 100 and 300 .mu.g class I MHC allopeptides on day -7 relative to cardiac transplant did not prolong graft survival in naive ACI recipients (MST of 9.8 and 12.3 days vs. 10.5 days in controls). In contrast, 600 .mu.g allopeptides injected IT resulted in modest prolongation of graft to an MST of 19.5 days. However, IT injection of 600 .mu.g allopeptides combined with 0.5 mL ALS (antilymphocyte serum) on day -7 led to permanent acceptance (>200 days) of cardiac allografts in 7/9 ACI recipients compared with survival of 24.2 days in ALS alone treated controls. In contrast, similar treatment led to acute injection of third party (Lewis) cardiac allografts. I.v. injection of 600 .mu.g allopeptides combined with ALS did not result in prolonged graft survival (26.8 days). The long-term unresponsive ACI recipients (>100 days) challenged with second-set cardiac grafts accepted permanently donor-type (WF) grafts while rejecting the third party (Lewis) grafts, a finding that confirms acquired systemic tolerance. These findings confirm the role of IT injection of synthetic polymorphic allopeptides in the induction of acquired thymic tolerance and provide the rationale for testing this strategy in large animals and eventually in man.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1997:56318 CAPLUS
DN 126:166087
TI Structure-activity studies of CTL inhibitory peptides derived from HLA class I molecules
AU Schwartz, Erich J.; Goldberg, Josi; Clayberger, Carol; Krensky, Alan M.; Griffin, John H.
CS Dsp. Chem., Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA, 94305-5080, USA
SO Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. (1997), 7(1), 37-40
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X
DT Journal
LA English
AB A series of dimeric peptides from a conserved human leukocyte antigen (HLA) Class I hexapeptide sequence have been synthesized and tested for their ability to inhibit cytotoxic T cell (CTL)-mediated lysis and to disrupt membranes. Structure-activity studies of the C-N/N-C dimer show that activity is esp. sensitive to substitution of isoleucine residues. The results further define and delimit the basis for activity by HLA-derived peptides.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1997:43977 CAPLUS
DN 126:130551
TI Attempts to demonstrate indirect T cell allorecognition of donor MHC peptides in transplant patients
AU Saleem, Moin; Gustafsson, Kenth; Fabre, John W.
CS Division of Cell and Molecular Biology, Institute of Child Health, University of London, 30 Guilford Street, London, WC1N 1EH, UK
SO Immunol. Lett. (1996), 54(1), 21-24
CODEN: IMLED6; ISSN: 0165-2478
DT Journal
LA English

Searched by David Schreiber 308-4292

AB Indirect T cell allorecognition has been shown to play an important role in the rejection of allografts in exptl. animals. Although there has been much speculation as to its role in clin. transplantation, esp. with regard to chronic rejection, indirect T cell allorecognition has been difficult to demonstrate in transplant patients. Here, the authors looked for in vitro T cell proliferation to synthetic peptides corresponding to donor HLA-A and HLA-B incompatible antigens. Twelve 15 amino acid peptides corresponding to the hypervariable regions of 6 of the most common HLA class I alleles in Caucasian populations (A1, A2, A3, B7, B8, and B44) were studied. Blood was taken from 12 adult patients following .gtoreq.1 episodes of acute kidney graft rejection, and from 3 pediatric patients undergoing chronic rejection of heart/lung transplants. The donor-recipient combinations were selected such that at least one of the 6 HLA antigens above was present in the donor and absent in the recipient. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells from these patients responded strongly in proliferation assays to phytohemagglutinin. However, none responded to the incompatible donor HLA peptides. Compartmentalization of responding T cells, the effects of immunosuppression, and assay sensitivity are discussed as possible explanations for the neg. results.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1997:14902 CAPLUS
DN 126:46317
TI Peptides of MHC Class I antigen .alpha.1-domain for treatment of autoimmune disease
IN Buelow, Roland
PA Sangstat Medical Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9635443 A1 961114
DS W: CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AI WO 96-US4710 960405
PRAI US 95-440504 950512
DT Patent
LA English
AB The progression of autoimmune disease is inhibited by the administration of peptides having the sequences of MHC Class I antigen .alpha.1-domains. These fragments include the amino acids between positions 70 and 91 of the MHC Class I antigens, as well as dimerized peptides. The onset of IDDM is significantly decreased by the subject treatment.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1996:316860 CAPLUS
DN 125:7817
TI Immunosuppressive effects of an HLA class I-derived peptide in a rat cardiac allograft model
AU Hanaway, Michael J.; Geissler, Edward K.; Wang, Jue; Fechner, John H. Jr.; Buelow, Roland; Knechtle, Stuart J.
CS Medical School, University Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 53792, USA

SO Transplantation (1996), 61(8), 1222-1228
CODEN: TRPLAU; ISSN: 0041-1337
DT Journal
LA English
AB B7.75-84, a 10-amino-acid peptide derived from the HLA-B7 mol., prolongs rat heterotopic cardiac allograft survival time (GST) when used with cyclosporine in the Lewis-to-ACI strain combination. The authors evaluated the ability of B7.75-84 to prolong GST in other strain combinations without cyclosporine and studied the effect of B7.75-84 on the immune response in the Wistar-Furth (WF)-to-ACI strain combination. GST was markedly prolonged in most low-responder (ACI) recipients but only slightly prolonged in the high-responder (Lewis) recipient. Cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) and helper T lymphocyte (HTL) limiting diln. assays (LDA) were performed 10 days after cardiac allografts from WF donors were placed in ACI recipients treated with B7.75-84. HTL-LDA assays at 10 days post-transplant showed a slight decrease in HTL precursor frequency and a decrease in their IL-2 prodn. in B7.75-84 treated recipients with prolonged GST in response to donor antigen as well as third-party (Lewis) antigen. CTL-LDA assays at day 10 showed no difference in CTL precursor frequency among treated recipients but did show a significant decrease in CTL killing activity against donor cells in recipients with prolonged GST. No significant difference in CTL killing activity was seen against third-party cells. Antibody anal. was performed at day 8 in treated recipients. Serum from B7.75-84-treated recipients with prolonged graft survival generally showed no detectable IgG antibody response against donor MHC class I antigen. All B7.75-84 treated recipients showed a strong IgM response against donor antigen regardless of allograft outcome. The results suggest that the immunosuppressive effect of B7.75-84 in rats is greater using a low-responder RT1 haplotype. Furthermore, B7.75-84 induces a nonspecific decrease in HTL function while producing a donor-specific decrease in CTL function and a diminished antidonor MHC class I IgG response.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1996:184031 CAPLUS
DN 124:229979
TI Immune modulation with class II alpha-chain fragments
IN Clayberger, Carol; Krensky, Alan M.
PA Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9534321 A1 951221
DS W: AU, CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AI WO 95-US7673 950616
PRAI US 94-260548 940616
DT Patent
LA English
AB Peptides of the alpha subunit of Class II MHC antigens are employed for modulation of T-cell activity. The peptides can be used in therapies, particularly assocd. with transplantation, by themselves or in conjunction with other agents, such as immunosuppressant or

antigen MHC class I .alpha.-helix peptide. In example, four MHC class II peptides (DQ 03011, DP 0101, DR 0101 and DQ 010101) were synthesized and tested for their ability to block differentiation of cytotoxic T lymphocytes, proliferation of human peripheral blood cell response to mitogen ConA, etc.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1996:120436 CAPLUS
DN 124:172883
TI HLA-derived peptides which inhibit T cell function bind to members of the heat-shock protein 70 family
AU Noessner, Elfriede; Goldberg, Jodi E.; Naftzger, Clarissa; Lyu, Shu-Chen; Clayberger, Carol; Krensky, Alan M.
CS Dep. Cardiothoracic Surgery, Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA, 94305, USA
SO J. Exp. Med. (1996), 183(2), 339-48
CODEN: JEMEAV; ISSN: 0022-1007
DT Journal
LA English
AB Synthetic peptides corresponding to sequences of HLA class I mols. have inhibitory effects on T cell function. The peptides investigated in this study have sequences corresponding to the relatively conserved region of the alpha1 helix of HLA class I mols. that overlaps the "public epitope" Bw4/Bw6. These HLA-derived peptides exhibit inhibitory effects on T lymphocytes and have beneficial effect on the survival of allogeneic organ transplants in mice and rats. Peptides corresponding to the Bw4a epitope appear most potent as they inhibit the differentiation of T cell precursors into mature cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) and target cell lysis by established CTL lines and clones. To elucidate the mechanism through which these peptides mediated their inhibitory effect on T lymphocytes, peptide binding proteins were isolated from T cell lysates. The authors show that the inhibitory Bw4a peptide binds two members of the heat-shock protein (HSP) 70 family, constitutively expressed HSC70 and heat-inducible HSP70. Peptide binding to HSC/HSP70 is sequence specific and follows the rules defined by the HSC70 binding motif. Most intriguing, however, is the strict correlation of peptide binding to HSC/HSP70 and the functional effects such that only inhibitory peptides bind to HSC70 and HSP70 whereas non-inhibitory peptides do not bind. This correlation suggests that small mol. wt. HLA-derived peptides may modulate T cell responses by directly interacting with HSPs. In contrast to numerous reports of HSP70 expression at the surface of antigen-presenting cells and some tumor cells, the authors find no evidence that HSC/HSP70 are expressed at the surface of the affected T cells. Therefore, the peptides' immunomodulatory effects are not through a signaling event initiated by interaction of peptide with surface HSP, but favor a model similar to the action of other immunomodulatory compds., FK 506 and cyclosporin A, with a role for HSC/HSP70 similar to that for immunophilins, FKBPs and CyP40.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1996:80014 CAPLUS
DN 124:143530

TI A synthetic dimeric HLA class I peptide inhibits T cell activity in vitro and prolongs allogeneic heart graft survival in a mouse model
AU Woo, Jacky; Gao, Lan; Cornejo, Marie-Christine; Buelow, Roland
CS SangStat Medical Corporation, Menlo Park, CA, 94025, USA
SO Transplantation (1995), 60(10), 1156-63
CODEN: TRPLAU; ISSN: 0041-1337
DT Journal
LA English
AB A peptide derived from the .alpha.1 domain of the human HLA class I heavy chain (amino acids 75-84; B2702.75-84) has been shown to inhibit human cytotoxic T and NK cell activity in a non-allele-restricted manner. In vivo, this peptide prolonged skin allograft survival in a murine model. Here the authors demonstrate prolongation of heart allograft survival in mice and extend the characterization of the immunomodulatory activity of B2702.75-84. Similar to what has been obsd. with retrovirus-derived peptides, the inhibitory capability of this peptide was increased when bound to a carrier protein. An increased immunomodulatory activity was also obsd. with the dimeric peptide B2702.84-75-75-84 or the multimeric B2702.75-84.MAP. This peptide not only inhibited cytotoxic T and NK cells but also anti-CD3-induced T cell proliferation as well as a mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR). Flow cytometric anal. of T cells harvested from anti-CD3-stimulated spleen cell culture in the presence of B2702.84-75-75-84 showed decreased expression of activation markers (CD25, ICAM-1, Pgp-1, CD69) compared with untreated control cultures. The superior activity of B2702.84-75-75-84 could also be demonstrated in vivo. Administration of B2702.84-75-75-84 prolonged the survival of B6 (H2b) hearts in CBA (H2k) recipients to 15 (vs. control) days compared with 11.4 days in B2702.75-84 treated animals and 7.5 days in untreated controls. Administration of control peptides had no significant effect on allograft survival. In combination with a subtherapeutic dose of cyclosporine, B2702.75-84 induced long-term graft survival in 60% of recipients.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1995:973796 CAPLUS
DN 124:7092
TI Cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) activity regulation by class I MHC peptides
IN Clayberger, Carol; Krensky, Alan M.; Parham, Peter
PA Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 79 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9526979 A1 951012
DS W: CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AI WO 95-US4349 950405
PRAI US 94-222851 940405
DT Patent
LA English
AB Fragments from the polymorphic domains of Class I HLA antigen domains are used to modulate T-cell activity. The peptides are from the .alpha.1- or .alpha.2-domains, particularly of the HLA-A, and B

antigens. The peptides may be conjugated to other compds. to be used in diagnosis and therapy. The peptides may block lysis, CTL proliferation or have other regulating effects. Combination of the MHC class I peptide and immunosuppressant is useful for transplant rejection.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1995:750756 CAPLUS
DN 123:141745
TI Surface membrane proteins and their effect on immune response
IN Clayberger, Carol; Krensky, Alan M.
PA Board of Trustees for the Leland Stanford Junior University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9513288 A1 950518
DS W: AU, CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AI WO 94-US12985 941110
PRAI US 93-150493 931110
DT Patent
LA English
AB P74 is a protein found in T-cells and other cells, which when bound with specific agents results in inhibition of cytolytic activity and differentiation of CTLs. P74 can be isolated from T-cells and other cells using palindromic HLA-B2702.84-75-84 peptide by affinity binding of a cell lysate. In example, synthetic peptides were prepd. and HLA-B2702.60-84 and HLA-B2702.84-75-84 were identified to be effective in inhibiting lysis and differentiation of cytotoxic T lymphocytes. HLA-B2702.60-84 and HLA-B2702.84-75-84 were conjugated to biotin-(CH)12- for use with streptavidin-agarose to isolate p74 for characterization.

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1995:533545 CAPLUS
DN 123:467
TI Prolongation of skin allograft survival in mice following administration of ALLOTRAP
AU Buelow, Roland; Veyron, Paule; Clayberger, Carol; Pouletty, Philippe; Touraine, Jean-Louis
CS SangStat Medical Corporation, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA
SO Transplantation (1995), 59(4), 455-60
CODEN: TRPLAU; ISSN: 0041-1337
DT Journal
LA English
AB Recently, Clayberger et al. demonstrated that ALLOTRAP, small synthetic peptides derived from a conserved region of the .alpha.1 helix of certain HLA class I mols., inhibited human CTL responses in vitro. In rats, ALLOTRAP 07 therapy combined with a subtherapeutic does of cyclosporine led to the permanent acceptance of heart allografts. In the present study, the effect of ALLOTRAP on the survival of skin allografts in mice was studied. The tail skin of male C57Bl/6 (H-2b) mice was grafted on the back of male CBA (H-2k) recipients. In untreated animals, the skin graft was rejected after 11.6.+-.1.13 days (MST.+-.SD). Cyclosporine administered orally for

5 days after transplantation prolonged graft survival to 13.1.+-.2.13 days. ALLOTRAP 2702 prolonged graft survival to 16.57.+-.2.15 days when administered orally for five days posttransplantation and to 18.86.+-.0.38 when administered i.p. until rejection. Thus, ALLOTRAP peptides derived from human MHC class I sequences, in addn. to inhibiting human T cell responses in vitro, also prolong allograft survival in rats and mice.

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1995:499137 CAPLUS
DN 122:288803
TI Prolongation of allogeneic heart graft survival in rats by administration of a peptide (a.a. 75-84) from the .alpha.1 helix of the first domain of HLA-B7 01
AU Cuturi, Maria-Cristina; Josien, Regis; Douillard, Patrice; Pannetier, Christophe; Cantarovich, Diego; Smit, Helga; Menoret, Severine; Pouletty, Philippe; Clayberger, Carol; Soulillou, Jean-Paul
CS Unite de Recherche sur les effecteurs lymphocytaires T, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Nantes, 44035, Fr.
SO Transplantation (1995), 59(5), 661-9
CODEN: TRPLAU; ISSN: 0041-1337
DT Journal
LA English
AB Allospecific T lymphocytes mediate graft rejection through specific, direct or indirect, recognition of processed determinants of foreign MHC class I mols. Small synthetic peptides derived from highly conserved sequences of the .alpha.1 helix of the first domain of certain MHC class I mols. have been shown to inhibit CTL responses in vitro and to prolong graft survival in rats when combined with subtherapeutic doses of cyclosporine. The survival of LEW.1W heart allografts was significantly prolonged when transplanted into congenic LEW.1A recipients treated only with a peptide corresponding to residues 75-84 of the human HLA-B7-01 mol. (B7.75-84) before transplantation. The exptl. value for mean survival time in untreated recipients was 13 days and in peptide-treated recipients was 42 days. A total of 64% of treated recipients had a functioning graft at 30 days, while grafts were rejected in all rats belonging to the control group within this time. Within graft-infiltrating leukocytes (GIL) in B7.75-84-treated animals, the proportion of T cells was significantly lower and that of CD5-/TCR .alpha..beta.-/CD16-/CD8+ and MHC class II+ cells concomitantly increased, as compared with non-treated animals. GIL from B7.75-84-treated animals also exhibited a dramatic decrease (.apprxeq. 70%) of allospecific and spontaneous (NK) cytotoxic activity, whereas their proliferation and IL-2 prodn. were similar in both exptl. groups. The IFN-.gamma., IL-2, and IL-10 mRNA levels from GIL from peptide-treated recipients were similar to levels of controls, reflecting a state of activation of GIL. Perforin and granzyme A mRNA, the level of which may be modulated parallel to impaired cytotoxic functions, were at similar levels in both exptl. groups. Thus, B7.75-84 significantly prolongs graft survival in LEW.1A rats when given as a single agent; this suggests that a specifically decreased cytotoxic response (allospecific and

spontaneous) plays a major role.

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1995:335439 CAPLUS
DN 122:177721
TI The effect of allotrap 2702 on cyclosporine A kinetics in a rat model
AU Cohen, Dennis S.; Tawes, John W.; Fisher, Robert A.; Schlueter, Kevin T.; Schroeder, Timothy J.
CS Dep. Surg., Transplant Surgery, Richmond, VA, 23298-0254, USA
SO Pharmacol. Commun. (1995), 5(2), 155-61
CODEN: PCMME9; ISSN: 1060-4456
DT Journal
LA English
AB Allotrap are a series of decapeptides derived from conserved sequences of the alpha-one helix of the first domain of the human MHC class I mol. These peptides inhibit human cytotoxic T cell responses in vitro and when combined with a subtherapeutic dose of cyclosporine A (CyA) lead to permanent acceptance of heart allografts in a rat model. The exact mechanism is currently unknown. This study was performed to evaluate the effect of allotrap 2702 on cyclosporine pharmacokinetics to ascertain whether the effects of allotrap were due to increasing the bioavailability of CyA. Male ACI and Lewis rats received cyclosporine A daily for fourteen days and either 0, 10, 20 or 40 mg/kg/day of allotrap on days eight through fourteen. Cyclosporine pharmacokinetics were evaluated on days seven and fourteen. CyA levels were significantly lower in all rats on day fourteen, including those that received no allotrap. All dose levels of allotrap resulted in significantly lower cyclosporine concns.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1994:321291 CAPLUS
DN 120:321291
TI Induction of allograft tolerance in rats by an HLA class-I-derived peptide and cyclosporine A
AU Nisco, Steven; Vriens, Patrick; Hoyt, Grant; Lyu, Shu Chen; Farfan, Fausto; Pouletty, Philippe; Krensky, Alan M.; Clayberger, Carol
CS Dep. Cardiothorac. Surg., Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA, 94305, USA
SO J. Immunol. (1994), 152(8), 3786-92
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
DT Journal
LA English
AB T cell recognition of MHC mols. initiates a cascade of events resulting in allograft rejection. CTLs damage the graft by targeting nonself-MHC class I mols. The authors and others have previously shown that small synthetic peptides corresponding to regions of certain MHC class I mols. can inhibit the CTL response against MHC class I alloantigens in vitro. Here the authors report that rat heart allografts survived indefinitely when transplanted into recipients treated with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues 75-84 of the human HLA-B7 mol. (B7.75-84) in combination with a subtherapeutic dose of cyclosporine A. Furthermore, this treatment induced long-term donor-specific tolerance that was

mediated by anergic cells, indicating that such peptides may have potential as therapeutics for human organ transplantation.

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1993:641383 CAPLUS
DN 119:241383
TI Lymphocyte activity regulation by HLA peptides
IN Clayberger, Carol A.; Krensky, Alan M.
PA Leland Stanford Junior University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9317699 A1 930916
DS W: AU, CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AI WO 93-US1758 930225
PRAI US 92-844716 920302
DT Patent
LA English
OS MARPAT 119:241383
AB Fragments from the polymorphic domains of Class I HLA antigen domains are used to modulate T-cell activity. The peptides are from the .alpha.1- or .alpha.2-domains, esp. of the HLA-A and -B antigens. The peptides may be conjugated to other compds. for use in diagnosis or therapy. The peptides may block lysis or CTL proliferation or have other regulating effects. Peptide sequences are included. Inibition of CTL by the peptides of the invention, detn. of min. peptide sequence required for inhibition, effect on prolongation of rat heterotropic heart graft survival, etc. are described.

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1997 ACS
AN 1991:680545 CAPLUS
DN 115:280545
TI Amino acids and peptides. CCXXII. Synthesis of three peptides from HLA-A and HLA-B antigens
AU Zertova, Miroslava; Prochazka, Zdenko
CS Inst. Org. Chem. Biochem., Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague, 166 10, Czech.
SO Collect. Czech. Chem. Commun. (1991), 56(9), 1971-3
CODEN: CCCCAK; ISSN: 0010-0765
DT Journal
LA English
AB Title peptides H-Arg-X-X1-X2-Arg-Tyr-Tyr-Asn-Gln-NH2 (X-X1-X2 = Ile-Ala-Leu, Thr-Leu-Leu, Thr-Ala-Ala) were prepd. by the solid-phase method on a benzhydrylamine resin.

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